5 (Currently amended). A method for producing an organic electronic component with a conductor track or electrode, the component having [[a]] an insulating lower layer and/or a substrate, the method comprising treating the lower layer and/or substrate with a laser such that at least one depression and/or one modified region are formed in the lower layer and/or the substrate, then filling the depression and/or modified region with an electrically conductive material to thereby produce the conductor track and/or electrode from the electrically conductive material.

The remaining claims depend from this claim and are believed allowable for at least the same reasons.

See applicants' facsimile paper faxed to the USPTO on May 7, 2008 and the argument made therein. The Yamamoto reference structure does not disclose a laser formed depression as in both claims or with steep side walls and sharp contours as in claim 1. The so called depressions, the hills and valleys, are preformed in the substrate as a roughened matte material by the electrodeposition process forming the copper foil substrate. See the ref. [0022] line 3 and [0029].

> [0029] "By changing the roughness of the initial surface of a copper foil, it is made possible to keep the reflectance of the initial radiation face . . . has the intrinsic roughness which the matte side of a copper foil has or a prescribed roughness and the surface having a prescribed roughness . . . laser processing becomes difficult for a copper foil layer in a prescribed depth."(underlining added)

In [0048] "The roughness formed in the matte side of an electrodeposited copper foil is as shown in Fig. 6 is a hill-like convexoconcave shape and an additional metal layer is to be formed on the surface of the hill-like shape." (underlining added) This hill-like shape is the initial surface roughness of the electrodeposited copper foil and is not formed by a laser as assumed erroneously by the Action.